





hopeful conversion of nearly thirty souls. In each of the years 1827 and 1828, there was a similar work of grace, in which a considerably large number of the unconverted, were more or less awakened to a concern for their salvation. As the fruit of each of these revivals, not far from thirty indulged a hope of having given themselves to the service of God. In 1830, there was another, though a less extensive, effusion of the Holy Spirit.

The spring of 1831, will long be remembered, as the most remarkable season of refreshing from on high, which has ever been experienced in this college. The preparation for this revival was larger and more systematic, than has ever existed in any other instance, before or since. Early in the first term, a few of the leading members of the church, some of whom are now laboring as missionaries among the heathen, became deeply concerned for the religious interests of the college. The measures which they adopted to raise the tone of spiritual feeling in others, were eminently wise and happy. The kindness, candor and humility which they manifested, disarmed opposition; while their quiet perseverance drew gradually around them all who felt any interest in the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. The church were greatly encouraged to prayer and effort by a very full attendance on a Bible class established at the commencement of the term, which soon embraced not merely professors of religion, but persons of every description in the institution. This unexpected readiness to hear, while it excited hope, created an oppressive sense of responsibility, which drove the people of God to the throne of grace for strength and guidance. Seasons of fasting and prayer became very frequent towards the close of the term; and when the vacation arrived, the brethren separated with a mutual engagement to spend much of the leisure time in united supplications, and to return, through the grace of God, with increased zeal and preparation for the work before them. At the expiration of a fortnight, when the term commenced, they met, as they had hoped to meet, with the spirit of a revival in their hearts. As the religious exercises of the season wore summed, and the brethren assembled with increased frequency to pour out their requests before God, the whole college seemed to wait with solemn expectation, to see the arm of the Lord revealed. At length the long-sought influence of the Spirit came, not with rapid and overwhelming force, but rather like the Father of small voices," before which the prophet wrapped his face in his mantle as he stood upon the mount. It spread silently and slowly throughout the whole institution, until at last there were but few rooms left where the cry was not heard, "What shall I do to be saved?" or the voice of thanksgiving raised to the Father of lights, "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift." Some, indeed, who were there awakened, afterward yielded to the fatal delusion of putting off repentance to a more convenient season. Before the term closed, not far from one hundred and twenty had professedly given themselves to the service of Christ. The religious state of the college for a long time after the revival, was highly prosperous. But as the classes which had shared most in the work, left the institution, and others came forward to take their places, the spirit of vitality declined; and though there were at times encouraging indications of a better state of things attended by occasional conversions, no great outpouring of the Spirit took place until the spring of 1835. A brief account of this revival was given to the public a year since, through the Secretary of the American Education Society. It will therefore be necessary only to add, that the number of hopeful converts was somewhat more than fifty. Of the revival now in progress it would be premature to speak. Of those who hope in Christ during these revivals, nearly two thirds united themselves to the college church; a part of the remainder belonged to other denominations, and professed, of course, to continue in their own communion, and a part found it convenient to profess religion in the places of their residence. During the period embraced in this statement, our church has gone on gradually increasing in numbers, and the communicants at the present time in the academical institution alone, are about two hundred.

#### A MISSION STATION BROKEN UP.

In the Recorder of May 26, we published an interesting Letter from Mrs. Wilson, Missionary among the Zoobahs in South Eastern Africa, describing the people and the prospects of the Mission among them. Her letter was dated July 28, 1836. In another page of the same Recorder, it was announced that a letter had been received from her husband with the melancholy tidings of the death of Mrs. Wilson, on the 8th of September following. In the last Richmond Telegraph, we find another letter from Mr. Wilson, dated Grahamstown, April 17, 1837, communicating the disastrous intelligence that their Missionary Station had been changed to a field of war, carnage and death, and their Mission broken up.

Mr. W. after alluding to the death of his wife, says: "Nor is our tale of sorrow yet ended. Our mission among the people of Mozambique, is entirely destroyed; and we are now on our way to join our brethren at Dingaan. In order that you may understand the reason of our leaving, I would premise, that about a year ago, a number of the Dutch Farmers becoming dissatisfied with the Government, removed to the Northward, far beyond the limits of the Colony, and not very far distant from the country of Moselekatsi. These farmers had numerous flocks of sheep and cattle. Moselekatsi, for the purpose of plundering them of what they possessed, made two attacks upon them. The first attack took place about the 1st of September, 1836, and the second attack about six weeks afterwards. In the first, he succeeded in killing about fifteen of the farmers, including women and children, and in carrying off a large number of sheep and cattle. In the second attack Moselekatsi sent his whole force against the farmers, who being apprised of his coming, fortified themselves as well as they could. After a most desperate battle, in which great bravery was displayed on both sides, the people of Moselekatsi, again succeeded in carrying off nearly all the flocks of the farmers. In this last battle there was great slaughter among the Zoobahs. The number of the farmers that were killed, was only a few. This was owing to the Zoobahs not using fire arms. When the army of the Zoobahs returned, there was nothing but lamentation heard in the land for weeks, on account of those slain in battle. A good many of those with whom we were acquainted, from the neighboring towns, were killed; numbers returned home wounded; some applied to me for surgical aid. I would state that these attacks of Moselekatsi were unprovoked on the part of the farmers. They had not done, nor do I believe they intended to do him any harm. After these attacks every thing was still for a time. The farmers in the mean time, had fallen back towards the Colony, where, being reinforced by new emigrants from the colony, they organized an army to retaliate on Moselekatsi, and recover their lost property. Accordingly on the first day of the present year, the army set off for the country of Moselekatsi. On the evening of the 16th of Jan, they arrived in the neighborhood of where he lived, and early next morning, they commenced the attack on the unsuspecting natives. Early in the morning I was awakened by the firing of guns; I arose and looked and saw the farmers on horseback, pursuing and shooting the natives, who were flying in every direction. As soon as they had finished the work of destruction at the village near us, the commander

code to the house and assured us, that they intended no harm against us or our property, and invited us to leave the country with them, as they thought it would not be safe for us to stay behind. They also added that they intended to come back after their return home and to renew the war against Moselekatsi, with a much stronger force. He then left us and pursued on to destroy other towns. It now became a question with us, what was the path of duty. An army of white people had entered that part of the country, where we had settled, and destroyed the people upon whom we expected to operate. These people had come to our house and had treated us kindly and spared our property, while they had destroyed the lives of the natives and captured all their cattle. There was some reason to fear that Moselekatsi and his people, would no longer regard us as their friends. Even if we had been no reason to think that it was plain that our field of labor was destroyed; and besides we had every reason to believe that the farmers would continue their hostilities until they had either destroyed the power of Moselekatsi, or else had driven him far out of his country; so that it was plain that we would have to leave, and we thought that if we did not then leave, we should be forced to do so. We shall probably go there again in a few months and battle again. The Karens are a people prepared for the Lord."

#### MISSIONS AMONG THE KARENS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Vinton, American Baptist Missionary among the Karens in Burmah, to a Lady in Hartford, Ct. dated Maulmain, Dec. 6, 1836.

You are aware that the people among whom we labor are a most interesting people. Their simplicity—their aptitude to learn—their readiness to receive the gospel, are among their leading traits.

I have resolved to give you a few anecdotes illustrative of their peculiar characteristics. Two little girls in Mrs. Wade's school got their calicoes so mixed, that they did not know to whom each piece belonged. They were observed to exchange a few sour glances, when suddenly both arose, and one went one way and the other the other way, and knelt down and prayed. When they arose they met in the middle of the room—threw their arms around each other's neck and kissed each other and ceased their altercation about their calicoes. Difficulties are generally settled by prayer.

An instance of their faith in prayer. From traveling a number of days in the heat, where the water was nearly stagnant, I was attacked with disease. I hastened to a Christian village and had my intruder thrown down in one corner of the thatched hut, where I lay for a number of days. The disease growing more and more painful every day, as they came in and looked upon me after worship, they all resolved to go home to pray for me that night. After midnight those who watched with me seeing that I was more restless, went out and called upon the whole village and charged them with not having "prayed aright," and exhorted them all to arise and pray fervently or God would take their Mesoma from them. About an hour after two of the best scholars in the village came in and told me that they had been praying all night for me, and had got the evidence that I should be better in the morning. I could not help exclaiming that "Isaiah had come," and that I should recover. And it was according to their faith. In the morning the fever was evidently checked, and in a few days recovered.

You can hardly conceive how consoling it is to us when attacked by disease in this unfriendly clime without any kind physician near to prescribe—no kind parents to stand and watch over us with almost breathless solicitude—nor husband was absent about 20 miles on a preaching excursion at this time) to have a few praying souls about us in whom we have the fullest confidence that they will be accepted at the throne of grace. Yes, they call to our aid the great Physician, the best of Parents, the kindest of Friends.

Again their promptness to do what their teachers tell them to do. A few days since I received a letter from Mr. Vinton stating that after he had been laboring all day to tell them about the way of salvation, he pressed it upon them that before they retired to rest they should each of them pray to God to enlighten them, and give them a new heart. After he had retired he heard the voice of prayer in every direction, and it was continued till a very late hour. "As for myself," he says, "to hear those voices for the first time raised to God in fervent prayer, I lay upon the ground and wept and begged God to hear their prayer and save their souls."

At the close of one of my female prayer meetings I told them that it would be impracticable for me to spend the rains with them, but I wanted to recommend that they should attend the female prayer meeting that they should attend the mother's meeting. After I had given them that information on the subject I could not, I inquired of them separately if they should like to establish one. One of the sisters looked up to me, her eyes filling with tears, said, "Mama I pray for my children every morning and evening—don't you want I should pray for my children but once a month?" Also, exclaimed to herself, "Would that the Christian friends at home were as prompt to attend female prayer meetings and labor as earnestly and as effectually for the salvation of their children as these poor Karen females."

Many more specimens I should like to add but can have time but for one. Ko Chething when in America received a letter from his wife when he was about to leave he held up his little purse and exultingly exclaimed, "This is my money—this is Jesus Christ's money." "I will go to Burmah and build a zayat and in the day time I will teach children to read, and morning and evening and Sabbath I will preach in it." Although his wife was a native of the Roman Catholic religion had made advances in some places, it had so much retrograded in others, that there was no aggregate increase on the part of the friends of the Protestant cause, as the Roman Catholics were making every effort to advance the cause of their church. There were no less than 519 new Roman Catholics in England, and 43 now in the course of erection; and equal zeal was shown in the establishment of schools. The society had been increasing in their exertions in declaring to the masses the errors of Popery, and no less than 100,000 tracts had been distributed for that purpose during the past year.

Nor had he a sleepy hearer to endanger his life by inattention to the word. The anxiety in Rangoon to receive tracts is so great that if the Burmans see a boat passing in which they know there are teachers, they will throw themselves into the river and swim to the boat and carry each his tract in his mouth to the shore.

Yours, in Christian love, C. H. VINTON. P. S. We are expecting in a few days to be off in the Jungle. Mr. Vinton has just returned from Rangoon, where he and brother Howard (who was with us at your house) and Mr. Abbott in five days baptized 133 converts. We shall probably go there again in a few months and battle again. The Karens are a people prepared for the Lord."

It should be here mentioned that the one hundred and seventy-three persons sent to having been baptized, were not all baptized at Rangoon, as might be inferred from the note above. Seven were baptized at Rangoon and one hundred and sixty-six at Mawbhe, a village some distance from Rangoon; making in all one hundred and seventy-three. Those baptized at Mawbhe were persons who had received the gospel in their native language under the ministry of C. H. Vinton, a native preacher, and the first Karen convert who accompanied Mr. Boardman to Tavoy about nine years since. Ed. of the Watchman.

#### LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

WELSH BIBLE SOCIETY.—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Welsh Bible Society was held at the Chapel in Finsbury, on Thursday the 27th of April. Major General Sir Lewis Parry, M. P., in the chair. The secretary read the Report. After speaking in approving terms of the Welsh Christian Instruction Society, formed during the past year, it went on to state that the five associations connected with this society had been rendered in usefulness. The committee had been actively engaged in exploring the abodes of poverty, and in distributing copies of the Holy Scriptures. The amount of distribution this year had been 57 Bibles and 67 Testaments, making a total of 124 Bibles and Testaments. The commencement of the institution. The receipts had amounted to 158. 11s., being an increase over the past year of 6l. The total contributions to the parent society were 3846l. The speakers were, the Rev. J. Brown, Mr. Richards, Mr. Sanger, (one of the deputation from the parent society) the Rev. E. Phillips, the Rev. W. Jones, and the Rev. J. Williams, the Rev. Mr. Whyte, the Rev. Mr. Williams, the Rev. Mr. Davis, and the Rev. Mr. Owen.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.—The twenty-third anniversary of the subscribers and friends to this institution was held at Finsbury Chapel, on Tuesday, the 14th May, J. Freeman, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. S. Green read an abstract of the report, which furnished a deeply interesting statement of the Society's present operations.

The agents had in many cases met with serious opposition, but they had succeeded in establishing fully to continue the labors. The schools, upon the whole, were flourishing. In some instances, an astonishing number of chapters in the Old and New Testaments had been committed to memory. The report deeply lamented the want of pecuniary means to enable the Society to embrace various openings which had been presented, but of which their funds had not permitted them to avail themselves. The British and Foreign Bible Society had granted a liberal supply of Bibles for distribution by the agents, and the Tract Society had placed tracts to the value of 80l. at the disposal of the committee. From the Treasurer's accounts it appeared that at the last anniversary there was a balance in his hands of 3152. 4s.; the receipts (exclusive of that balance) had amounted to 1278l. 12s. 10d., and the disbursements to 2438l. 5s. 8d., leaving a balance due to the treasurer of 439l. 12s. 10d., towards which, however, had been received, previous to the commencement of the present meeting, 194l. 1s. 5d.—Among the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings were the Rev. Messrs. Bart. J. Green (Norwich), C. Stovel, J. Hinton, W. Brock, (Norwich), E. Carey, S. Nicholson, (Plymouth) and C. H. Roe.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society was held on Monday, May 1, in Exeter Hall. The report was very favorable. During the past year, 1199 children had been educated in their schools, and since the establishment of the society, 42,022. The Rev. J. H. Nicholson, of Norwich, and Mr. C. Barclay proposed the first and second resolutions. Several other friends of education subsequently addressed the meeting. The annual examination of the Boys' Central School of the British and Foreign School Society, took place on Thursday, in which occasion Sir George Grey, Bart., M. P., in the chair. The school-room was crowded by a large and respectable audience, among whom we noticed the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Elizabeth Howard, Hon. Mr. Cavendish, Hon. and Rev. Francis Gray, Rev. Dr. Duff, from India, Rev. J. Sherman, and several other ministers and gentlemen. The examination was highly creditable, both to the scholars and their teacher, and appeared to give universal satisfaction.

#### BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Fortieth Annual Meeting of this Institution was held at Finsbury Chapel, on Monday, the 1st of May, Mr. W. B. M. P., in the chair. The attendance was numerous. The Rev. J. Edwards read the report which detailed the Society's operations in various parts of the kingdom. It stated that there was, upon the whole, much cause for devout gratitude to God, who had continued to pour out his Spirit, and own the efforts of his missionaries, to the edification of so much good during a season so unparalleled in the history of our country for every thing calculated to depress their spirits, repress their energies, and impede and embarrass their movements. There were now in connexion with the Society, either directly under its control, or indirectly, as under the control of the auxiliary societies, upwards of 100 missionaries, besides school preachers, Scripture readers, tract distributors, and Sunday-school teachers, amounting to about 1,600 devoted laborers and perhaps not less than 100,000 unconverted poor children in the schools. The Rev. Messrs. Trevellick, (Newport), J. Davis, Dr. Cox, John Birt, (Manchester), W. Brock, M. P., (London), J. H. Nicholson, J. Holy, and C. H. Roe addressed the meeting. Several new subscriptions were announced.

#### REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the British Reformation Society was held on Thursday, May 2, in the great room at Exeter Hall, George Finch, Esq., M. P., in the chair. The platform was crowded with rev. gentlemen and other friends and supporters of the society, and the centre of the hall was nearly filled with ladies. The Rev. M. H. Seymour read a report which congratulated the society on the fact, that although the Roman Catholic religion had made advances in some places, it had so much retrograded in others, that there was no aggregate increase on the part of the friends of the Protestant cause, as the Roman Catholics were making every effort to advance the cause of their church. There were no less than 519 new Roman Catholics in England, and 43 now in the course of erection; and equal zeal was shown in the establishment of schools. The society had been increasing in their exertions in declaring to the masses the errors of Popery, and no less than 100,000 tracts had been distributed for that purpose during the past year.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The sessions of this year's General Assembly are closed, and the two parties have left the ground in an attitude towards each other which will almost inevitably

bring on litigation,—which will engross the attention of Christians to a great extent during the coming year.—May the great Head of the Church forgive and overlook for his own glory.

The principal items of business after the dates given in our last were as follows:—1. The resolution bearing testimony against state errors in doctrine was adopted, Yeas 109, Nays 6, Non Liquets 11. Those who did not vote stated that they were willing to testify against the errors, but were unwilling to say that they prevailed in the Presbyterian church.

2. The resolution bearing testimony against violations of church order, with due specifications was adopted, the second specification having been stricken out. [No 10 had been previously omitted, and No. 8 referred,—so that only 7 specifications were finally adopted.]

3. In relation to discipline, special attention to it was enjoined, in general terms, upon all Synods, Presbyteries, and Churches.

4. The third Presbytery of Philadelphia was dissolved. That of Wilmington remains.

5. The anti-slavery memorial, &c., were laid on the table, 97 to 28.

6. The judicial business of the Assembly was deferred.

7. No delegates were appointed to foreign ecclesiastical bodies.

8. The resolutions were entered on all the leading measures in regard to which the parties differed.

#### BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, June 30, 1837.

#### AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

##### REDUCTION OF THE MISSIONS.—Extracts from a Circular Letter to the Missionaries.

Those at all acquainted with the effect which the present commercial embarrassment has had on the minds of men, must have had fears that the Prudential Committee would have to do more than merely detain missionaries from their fields of labor. Such is the fact. In the Christian life we cannot stand still. We go either forward or backward. It is so in the great religious enterprises of the churches in their social capacity. In missions to the heathen, we are now actually on our retreat! Let it be remembered, however, that it is properly the churches which are responsible for this; nay, the individual members of the churches. The American Board is merely an agent, acting in their behalf, and cannot go beyond the means which are placed at its disposal.

The circular letter, from which the following is extracted, was prepared by the Secretaries of the Board on the 23d of June, by order of the Prudential Committee, and goes at once to the missions among the Indian tribes by mail; to the missions in western and southern Asia, by vessels about to sail from Boston; to the missions in India, by way of London; and to the Sandwich Islands, by the first opportunity.

After giving a brief history of the financial operations of the Board for the past year, and describing the present state of the Treasury, which need not be here repeated, the letter says:—

"Last fall, the Committee made an estimate, founded generally upon the returns of the missions, of the remittances necessary to sustain the existing operations of the several missions. The sum total, not including the cost of exchange, was 182,000 dollars. You have been informed of the proportion of this sum which fell to your mission, and that you would be expected not to exceed it. But it is now evident that the receipts of the Board will not be such as to enable the Committee to remit this amount. Should the average monthly receipts be 19,000 dollars, and not a missionary be sent forth during the year, and should 182,000 dollars be remitted, as was proposed, to the missions, the Board would be no better off in the fall of 1838, in a pecuniary point of view, than it is now."

The letter states, that the debt, at the next annual meeting of the Board which is in September, will not probably be less than 45,000 dollars; and assigns reasons for strongly apprehending that the average monthly receipts of next year will fall below 19,000 dollars. Then follow paragraphs, to which we invite the particular and prayerful attention of all who have the cause of missions to the heathen.

"The Results. 1. On the 9th of May, the Committee were constrained to decide that the five missionaries, who were ready and expecting to go forth the present month, could not be sent, in the existing state of the treasury;—and how soon they can be, is now utterly uncertain.

"2. A circular letter is about being sent to the other thirty clerical missionaries, who have received appointments and most of whom will be ready and desiring to go next autumn, telling them that, according to present indications, they should make their arrangements for remaining in the country at least another year.

"3. On the 20th of the present month, the Committee on further consideration of the financial state and prospects of the Board, resolved, That it is their unavoidable though painful duty to reduce the remittances to the missions under their care FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS below the recent estimate for the coming year, so that the annual expenditure of the Board, including the existing debt, shall not exceed 220,000 dollars.

"4. At the same meeting the Committee also resolved, That should the average monthly receipts fall short of 19,000 dollars, a further reduction will be necessary.

"This reduction was proportioned by the Committee among the several missions, and the secretaries were instructed to inform you, that your expenses must by all means be brought within the assigned limits. This necessity cannot be more painful to you, than it is to us. If the excision deprives you of your right arm, it deprives us of ours; and we are so situated as to be constrained to sympathize with all the missions, and suffer with all. Distressing as the necessity is, the reduction can no longer be avoided. God in his holy providence has rendered our duty and your duty, and it must be made. The reduction from the late appropriation to your mission for the year ending July 31, 1838, is \_\_\_\_\_, and the sum now stands at \_\_\_\_\_.

Unless a knowledge of this retrocession in our work shall rouse the churches to a serious consideration of the subject, so that by vigorous and healthful acts of self-denial they shall bring a sudden and great accession to our receipts, a greater sum cannot be afforded you. You are not expected to add to it by drafts on the Treasurer of the Board. From the time you receive this letter, and until otherwise instructed by the Committee, your annual expenses should not exceed the sum above named; and this is designed to cover both your expenses on the ground, and the purchases made for you at home. It is a sum total, and the mission will make the best possible use of it. Probably it will be the rate of our remittance to you, until the missionaries now under appointment are on their way to their fields. Should your expenses be suffered to exceed the specified sum, the effect of every thousand dollars must be to detain one of the missionaries who are now waiting to be sent.

"You suffer, dear Brethren, not alone. The Greek and Nestorian missions each makes sacrifices to the amount of 1,000 dollars; the Smyrna and

Singapore missions, each 1,500; the Syrian, 1,750; the Constantinople, 2,000; the Malabar, 2,500; the South India, 4,500; the missions to the Indian tribes, 10,000. It is not necessary to enumerate all the missions which suffer; those will suffice. We know, and the churches will know, that these reductions are effected only by diminishing schools, reducing printing establishments, stopping printing presses, arresting the progress of seminaries, &c. etc. But there is no alternative. The Board can remit only what it receives. The community does not, and so far as we can see will not, at present, furnish adequate means. Your expenses must therefore be reduced, at any sacrifice, to the prescribed limits; or greater evils—affecting the credit and stability of the Board, the sending forth of missionaries, and your own personal support—will ensue. We humbly hope that in answer to prayer, the days of this severe visitation will be shortened, and that great good will be the ultimate result; but it will be good brought out of much evil.

"We fear that a still further reduction will be necessary, before we have seen an end to the present distress; but our waiting eyes are unto God, and yours will be in the same direction."

A letter of this nature could no longer be safely delayed, and the painful reductions required of the missionaries cannot now be wholly prevented. But they may be prevented in part. This lamentable retrograde movement may be arrested. The beloved missionaries may be relieved from the heart-breaking task of undoing what they have done with so much prayer and labor. The necessity of those further reductions, which must be almost destructive to some of the missions, may be averted. The Board, unaided, has no power to do this; nor have the executive committee and officers. The responsibility rests upon the churches. They, with the divine blessing, can do it. Only let them realize the importance of the occasion, the necessity of immediate action, and that the result is to be attained by every one doing something, though it be but little. Then the grief of the missionaries will soon give place to joy, and they will soon resume their onward career.

But it should be fully understood, that, if prompt and special efforts be not made by the patrons of the missions now under the care of the Board, those missions must suffer distressing reductions; the more distressing, because, through the blessing of God, they are now, with few exceptions, in the full tide of successful operation.

#### MINISTERIAL PIETY.

A third letter on this interesting topic, from the Rev. C. Kimball, Hartford, May, 1837.

I know a minister who took the charge of a small church, to which for several years the sacrament of the Lord's supper had not been administered. The scene around was a perfect moral desolation. The Sabbath was profaned; common education neglected, and gaming and drunkenness might be witnessed even upon the Lord's day. Disputes, attended with bitter words and followed by heavy blows, were not unfrequent. The Bible and the house of God were neglected, and profaneness and vulgarity were the common dialect of the people. The scene was truly appalling; but the hope of the minister was in God. To the cultivation of this hard field he applied himself in earnest, encouraged by the promise, that in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. He felt that the multitude around him must be converted or sink into an endless hell. He prayed in secret, and preached the gospel faithfully in the pulpit and from house to house. Opposition did not terrify him, nor stupidity discourage him, nor insult and scoffing deter him from his work. Some one must clear away the rubbish, and break up the ground, and having put his hand to the plough, not look back, but sow the good seed and call upon God to give the increase. He taught his church to pray; and a few at last learned to agonize at the mercy seat. His labors were not in vain. After many prayers and tears and kind entreaties, and faithful warnings, divine influence descended in a gentle shower, and sinners were converted to God. This season of refreshing was like life from the dead. It gave the church new strength and courage. Revival succeeded revival, and the church increased in piety and numbers. It now contains three hundred members, and the congregation has increased to more than a thousand souls. The Sabbath is now sanctified, and has become a day of stillness and devotion. Gambling has disappeared. Intemperance is rare. Order and sobriety have taken the place of profanity and dissipation. The people have steadily advanced in enterprise, and wealth, and intelligence. The standard of common education is elevated, and the cause of Temperance is vigorously sustained. The Bible is read and obeyed, and the great objects of benevolence meet a cordial reception. How delightful the prospect!

And, do we not here see the legitimate influence of a devoted and godly ministry? Would a change like this have been produced under a worldly, temporizing, inefficient ministry? Impossible. Under such a ministry, Sodom will remain a Sodom still.

There is much that is delightful in the thought of taking charge of a small church, and being the instrument, under God, of raising it up to efficiency in the service of Christ! How cheering to that devoted minister, now sinking under the weight of years and the pressure of exhausting labors, to rest from his toils, with the animating hope of mingling his everlasting thanksgivings to God, with hundreds of his flock brought home to heaven through his instrumentalities! And what Christian can contemplate without emotion, such an example of pastoral fidelity and success? What minister of Christ will not exclaim in view of it, "O that I were such a man!" And, if not such a man, may it not be well to ask the reason, "Why?" Is there not a cause? Have I fasted as much, and prayed as much for my beloved flock, as I ought? Have I been as meek and lowly in heart, as kind and conciliating in manner, as tender and winning in conversation, as I ought to have been? Have I pointed after God, and longed for the salvation of my people; have I labored as hard, watched as much, and been in all points faithful, as I should have been?

On a subject like this, who can feel indifferent? Over a charge of undying souls, who can slumber? Paul did not, Christ did not, and shall we? I love the piety that burns and glows, and thrills the soul, and wakes it up to many a noble action, to agonizing, prevailing prayer. All ought to possess it; but especially they who preach the gospel. It is conjoined with the happy destinies of present and future nations. In view of it, what minister of Christ can leave his pulpit, without interceding with God, that Zion's watchmen may more and more resemble their heavenly King? What head of a family can leave his domestic altar, without pleading earnestly for an increase of holiness and devotion in those who preach the gospel? What Christian can retire from his closet, without most earnest supplications, that the ministers

of Christ may possess a piety and devotedness corresponding with the magnitude of their work.

"Prayer ardent opens heaven." A little girl once said to her mother, "Mama, I felt my prayers were heard." We must not say our prayers merely to feel them, if we would obtain the blessing. And we can help feeling, when pleading for an object as high, so holy, so pleasing to God, so beneficial to man, and upon which, more than any other, the welfare of the church depends?

Let the young men who are looking forward to the sacred ministry, ponder this subject, until their hearts burn within them; till they form the fixed resolve, to imitate those eminent servants of God, whose piety and holiness influence will never die. While they remember that strength of intellect is important, and learning is useful, let them not forget, that holiness of heart and entire devotedness to the salvation of men, are the crowning excellencies of ministerial character. C. K.

#### "IT WAS THE GIFT OF A FRIEND."

How often is this reason assigned for the high value attached to some object of little intrinsic worth. How easily understood is the sentiment conveyed in it. Who needs to be told that a trifling gift becomes valuable when it is an expression of love?

And may not the Christian regard all his possessions in this light? Are they not all the gifts of a friend, his dearest, in one sense, his only friend? Are they not all the expressions of a love more fervent, more disinterested, more permanent than that of any human being? Why, then, does the Christian by neglecting this reflection, and receiving his "good things," as the gift of accident, deprive himself of so much happiness?

But it will be said, "what are you thinking of, charging such a fault upon Christians? If you were speaking of Atheists, it would be more to the purpose, but where will you find a Christian who does not acknowledge that all his blessings come down from the Father of lights?" Am I then convicted of having brought a false accusation? If to acknowledge the truth in words, or even to feel it, occasionally and abstractly, is sufficient, I must consent to the charge. But if it is necessary and proper to believe and feel, in regard to each enjoyment, however small, "this comes from my Father," then I am sure that the objector himself will not be convicted of inadequate conceptions of the doctrine of a superintending Providence.

But yet farther. We regard it as an additional reason for esteeming the gift of a friend, when it is something which he has made; something which he has exercised his skill and ingenuity. Regarded as the product of his activity, it seems like a part of himself, and is far dearer to us than if he had obtained it by purchase, or in any other way. Besides, he designs it expressly for us; while he was employed upon his thoughts were of us, his heart was with us.

And is not this, likewise, true, O Christian, of the blessings of your Father in heaven? That first whose fragrance is breathed around you, and whose beauty gladdens your heart, was fashioned by his hands. He reared its slender stalk, pointed its petals, traced its delicate veins. And he did it for you. He knew that it would be yours, he designed it for you. And day after day, he watched its growth, sheltered it from the storm, nurtured its budding for you. Did you think of this as you looked upon it? Did its fragrance become sweeter, and its bloom more lovely, as you thought of the Friend who had made it for you?

But, perhaps, this is going too far. Perhaps it is too much to believe that the great God concerns himself so minutely with the wants and happiness of his creatures. Then is it too much to believe that he heareth the noisy ravens when they cry; that he notices the poor little sparrow falls to the ground without his notice, and that even the hairs of your head are all numbered. Then must we believe that some things happen by chance; for there is no alternative. Nay, we cannot believe too fully, too minutely in the details of a superintending Providence. There is no argument so trivial that His love and wisdom do not embrace it for you; no circumstance so minute, that he will not expressly arranged by Him for your good. Well may David exclaim in that Psalm where he so beautifully and graphically describes some of the developments of God's providential care: "O that I would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for the wonderful works to the children of men!"

#### WE SHALL BE LIKE HIM.

This was enough to satisfy the mind of the venerable apostle John, of the perfect blessedness of heaven. "It doth not yet appear what we shall be," but the imperfection of the information in respect to many points, occasioned no uneasiness. The fact was certain, that the saints should "be like Him!"

This making heaven and likeness to Christ among many ideas, is founded on such facts as the following:—Likeness to Christ is the perfection of beauty. Moral excellence is beauty of the highest kind. And all in man, that is not fallen, does homage to the truth. Reason and conscience do it fully. The guilty and perverse heart is the only dissenter in the universe. To all rational beings of unperverted moral being, there is loveliness in holy moral character, and its beauty will be eminent, just in proportion to its approach toward absolute perfection. The beauty of heaven is the beauty of holiness. The saints will be like him, because they shall be like Him who is the glory of it.

And there too, is the perfectness of knowledge. What any rational being is conformed, in all that he is, to the position in which he is placed, as a subject of God's moral government; when he is a subject of His Maker's laws and those of his own moral nature, he reaches the highest point of glory attainable by him. Christ was all this, and like him who he shall appear to be like him.

So also is Christ's likeness the perfection of happiness. It implies the entire harmony of the moral character with God. All the powers and affections of such a soul are employed in accordance with the Creator's design concerning them. Perfection of pleasure has been reached. The turbulent and tumultuous heart has become a



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...a piety and devotedness...  
...the magnitude of their work...  
...Mama, I felt my prayers...  
...not say my prayers merely, but...  
...would obtain the blessing. And...  
...feeling, when pleading for an object...  
...so pleasing to God, so beneficial...  
...which, more than any other, the well...  
...depends?

...men who are looking forward to the...  
...this subject, until their hearts...  
...till they form the fixed resolve, to...  
...inherent servants of God, whose prayers...  
...aven and shaken the world, and whose...  
...will never die. While they remember...  
...intellect is important and learning val-...  
...not forget, that holiness of heart and...  
...to the salvation of men, are the...  
...encies of ministerial character. C. K.

THE GIFT OF A FRIEND.  
...this reason assigned for the high value...  
...the object of little intrinsic worth. How...  
...and is the sentiment conveyed in it...  
...told that a trifling gift becomes a val-...  
...an expression of love?

...Are they not all the gifts of...  
...rest, in one sense, his only friend?...  
...the expressions of a love more friend-...  
...more permanent than that of...  
...Why, then, does the Christian...  
...this reflection, and receiving his...  
...the gift of accident, deprive him of...  
...happiness?

...said, "what are you thinking of, in...  
...fault upon Christians? If you were...  
...exists, it would be more to the purpose...  
...you find a Christian who does not re-...  
...all his blessings come down from the...  
...? Am I then convicted of having...  
...account? If to acknowledge the...  
...even to feel it, occasionally and...  
...I must submit to the charge...  
...nary and proper to believe and feel...  
...enjoyment, however small, "this...  
...father," then I am not sure that the...  
...will not be convicted of inadequate...  
...the doctrine of a superintending Provi-

...er. We regard it as an additional...  
...ing the gift of a friend, when it is...  
...has made; something which is...  
...and ingenuity. Regarded as the...  
...ity, it seems like a part of himself...  
...than if he had obtained it by...  
...other way. Besides, he designed...  
...while he was employed upon it...  
...of his heart was with us.

...likewise, true, O Christian, of the...  
...father in heaven? That flower...  
...breathed around you, and whose...  
...your heart, was fashioned by his...  
...his slender stalk, pointed its so-...  
...delicate veins. And he did it for...  
...that it would be yours, he designed...  
...day after day, he watched its growth...  
...the storm, nurtured its loveliness...  
...think of this as you looked upon...  
...ance become sweeter, and its hues...  
...you thought of the friend who had

...this is going too far. Perhaps it is...  
...that the great God concerns him-...  
...with the wants and happiness of his...  
...it is too much to believe that he...  
...ravens when they cry; that not one...  
...falls to the ground without his...  
...the hairs of your head are all num-...  
...we believe that some things hap-...  
...is no alternative. No; you...  
...fully, too minutely in the domain...  
...Providence. There is no enjoy-...  
...His love and wisdom did not pro-...  
...circumstances so minute, that he...  
...arranged by Him for your good...  
...exclaim in that Psalm where he so...  
...graphically describes some of the de-...  
...God's providential care: "O that men...  
...the Lord for his goodness, and for his...  
...to the children of men!" P.

ALL BE LIKE HIM.  
...ough to satisfy the mind of the ven-...  
...of the perfect blessedness of heav-...  
...appear what we shall be;" but the...  
...the information in respect to many...  
...is unanswerable. The fact was cer-...  
...should "be like Him." This...  
...subscribing all conceivable good. It...  
...response for any darkness there might...  
...eternity. The son was in the first...  
...of little consequence about the stars...  
...heaven and likeness to Christ sym-...  
...ounded on such facts as these.

Christ is the perfection of beauty.  
...is beauty of the highest kind. And...  
...is not fallen, does homage to this fac-...  
...tice do it fully. The guilty and the...  
...only dissenter in the universe...  
...ages of unperverted moral feelings...  
...in holy moral character, and in...  
...inherent, just in proportion to its ap-...  
...bsolute perfection. The beauty of...  
...duty of holiness. The saints will be...  
...they shall be like Him who is the

...is the perfection of honor. When...  
...is conformed, in all that he is and...  
...in which he is placed, as a subor-...  
...natorial government; when he is what...  
...and those of his own moral nature...  
...reaches the highest point of glory...  
...Christ was all this, and his saints...  
...shall be like him.

...the perfection of holiness. When...  
...is conformed, in all that he is and...  
...in which he is placed, as a subor-...  
...natorial government; when he is what...  
...and those of his own moral nature...  
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...natorial government; when he is what...  
...and those of his own moral nature...  
...reaches the highest point of glory...  
...Christ was all this, and his saints...  
...shall be like him.

...will find a time for those that are yet pilgrims and...  
...wondering exiles to ascend and enter too. In the...  
...moment, what we know of this communion may be...  
...gathered up into this general account, the recipro-...  
...of love; the flowing and reflowing of everlast-...  
...ing love, between the blessed soul and its infinitely...  
...loved God. Unto such pleasure does this likeness...  
...deserve and qualify; you can no way consider it, but...  
...it appears a most pleasurable, satisfying thing." H.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1776.  
...The recurrence of our day of annual festivity...  
...commemorating our independence as a nation, should...  
...be a season of serious reflection as well as a time for...  
...gratitude and joy. The history of the world presents...  
...other page, so bright and so full of merciful dis-...  
...positions to a people, as the sixty-one years which...  
...will have elapsed on the coming Tuesday. It remains...  
...to be seen, whether, after having "savored to such a...  
...satisfying thing," we are to "set in a starless night," or...  
...are destined to further advances in the scale of...  
...improvement. It would seem a pity, to "let the...  
...great witness fly back," after such a triumph of hu-...  
...manity; but God is both wise and just, and the loss...  
...of our nation can never hinder any plan of his for...  
...the amelioration of mankind.

...It may be probable, on such a day, to count up...  
...the blessings we have received, and to ask what has...  
...been their moral influence. The energies of a youth-...  
...ful people have hardly waited for the tedious hours...  
...of spring; they have rather leaped upon the noon of...  
...summer, and like the foliage of earth, our trophies...  
...are hung out in the sunshine, and painted on the...  
...blue canvas of the sky. The nations of the earth...  
...are looking upon us, and He, who gave us these pre-...  
...cious privileges, and prospered our efforts, is also...  
...holding our conduct. We know, for reason teaches...  
...and revelation assures us, that for every particle of...  
...good or influence, we shall be held to a strict ac-...  
...countability. Look then at our abuse of power and...  
...privilege. Two millions and a half of slaves are yet...  
...chained, in the air of freedom, and taught only so...  
...much, as may keep them ignorant of their rights.

...While the press is groaning with new publications...  
...and thoughts are scattered with almost the freedom...  
...and price of the common air, upon the sheets of the...  
...printer, the slave is unfreshed by their influence. The...  
...streams flow down from the mountains to the sea, and...  
...pass by the negro's hut, but the pure and...  
...light waters are not for him. An equal number of...  
...our fellow beings, float upon the waves of the ocean...  
...from shore to shore and from sea to sea, carrying on...  
...the commerce of the world, and building up the prin-...  
...ciples and the large towns upon every bay and...  
...creek's mouth; these men, although not called slaves...  
...are in reality, and are ground down with a cruel...  
...and merciless despotism, the despotism of sin. There...  
...must be a directness and point to our instructions and...  
...conversations, if we would reach the conscience and...  
...the heart.

...Azel of thorough preparation, is another great...  
...and prevailing deficiency, on the part of teachers. To...  
...be able to impart instruction; or to lead other...  
...minds to the perception of truth, our own minds must...  
...be disciplined by vigorous exercise, and we must be-...  
...come thoroughly acquainted with the subjects we at-...  
...tempt to teach. This must be understood as indis-...  
...pensable, in all cases. But, on this subject, we in-...  
...tend to speak more at large hereafter. There is an-...  
...other kind of preparation, on which we would dwell...  
...especially, at the present time. We mean that which...  
...is acquired by practical meditation, and earnest pray-...  
...er, over the truth contained in the lesson. It is this...  
...that the soul becomes deeply interested, and brought...  
...into communion with the truth, so that it appears a...  
...living reality to the eye of faith. If we would be...  
...instrumental in making an impression of spiritual truths...  
...upon the minds of others, we must be spiritually...  
...minded ourselves. We cannot transfer an impres-...  
...sion, which does not exist in our own minds. The...  
...teacher, therefore, who goes before his class, without...  
...feeling a deep impression of the truth he is to com-...  
...municate, upon his own soul, cannot expect success.

...Their conversion, so far as his influence is concerned...  
...would be a miracle.

A NATIONAL GIFT.  
...The enterprising Executive Committee of the...  
...American Temperance Union are preparing a docu-...  
...ment, embracing all the prominent and well estab-...  
...lished facts, sustained by eight years experience in...  
...this country in relation to the temperance cause. This...  
...is especially designed for circulation in Great Brit-...  
...tain. The emigrants from that country are the prin-...  
...cipal contributors to the ranks of the intemperate in...  
...the United States. They are pouring in upon us at...  
...the rate of 100,000 per year, and in most cases un-...  
...affected by the temperance reform, as they have been...  
...ignorant respecting it till their arrival. The vendors...  
...of all tribes of alcoholic stimulants in this country...  
...find their principal customers among this class, and...  
...from this class therefore, are the ranks of drunken-...  
...ness filled. To give greater power to the temperance...  
...reform in England, is therefore, to increase it here.

Hence the project of the work in question. It is...  
...proposed to place a copy of it in every family in Great...  
...Britain, amounting to about four millions. The Brit-...  
...ish government have signified it shall be received...  
...free of duty. An appeal is made to the liberality of...  
...the friends of Temperance in America in behalf of...  
...this object. Donations will be received by any mem-...  
...ber of the Executive Committee, one of whom is...  
...John Tappan, Esq. of Boston.

As England is making most profuse donations of...  
...her property to this country, we think the present of...  
...the document in question would be a very kind way of...  
...returning good for evil; especially as the value of...  
...her gifts to us is likely to be so much increased by...  
...such generosity. We cordially commend the mea-...  
...sure to all the friends of temperance and humanity.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.  
...The plan of dispensing with ancient stores on board...  
...steamboats on the Mississippi works well. This is...  
...seen in the fact that numbers have expressed a wil-...  
...lingness to pay advanced rates for freight and passage...  
...in temperance boats, rather than trust their lives and...  
...property on board of rum-selling boats. Nine tenths...  
...of the horrible disasters which have occurred on that...  
...river are justly attributed in part, or entirely to the...  
...influence of rum.

A South Western Temperance Convention was held...  
...at Natchez on the 15th of April. Among other im-...  
...portant and spirited resolutions, "It was resolved, That...  
...it is the sense of this Convention that total absten-...  
...tence from all that can intoxicate, as a beverage, is...  
...the only safe and philosophical ground in relation...  
...to Temperance," &c. Another Convention is to be...  
...held at New Orleans, 18th Jan. 1838.

The young men of New Hampshire are coming up...  
...nobly to the aid of the Temperance cause. A mem-...  
...orial to the Legislature of that State has been pre-...  
...pared, praying for the passage of an act declaring the...  
...unlawfulness of selling ardent spirit and wines, in...  
...towns which instruct their selectmen not to grant li-...  
...censes for this purpose.

The Temperance Reformation is proceeding in...  
...Wales, with the most gratifying success. Great mul-...  
...titudes of the laborers in the quarries in that king-...  
...dom, are heartily entering into it, and we are experi-...  
...encing its beneficial effects.

A recent letter from a British officer in India in-...  
...forms us that Temperance Societies are springing up...  
...at almost every station. Many commanding officers...  
...of regiments have set a noble example, and are using...  
...vigorous efforts to suppress intemperance. Their ex-...  
...ercises, however, are greatly hindered by that mar-...  
...k of wretched policy, the serving out of two dram...  
...per day, as a part of each soldier's ration. The...  
...writings of Dr. Beecher have accomplished great good...  
...in the temperance cause in India. Some of them have...  
...been reprinted there.

The Permanent Documents of the American Tem-...  
...perance Society have been translated into the French...  
...German, Dutch, and Swedish languages, and are now...  
...beginning to be extensively circulated in Europe. H.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.  
...Twenty First Report of the Directors of the American...  
...Asylum for the Deaf, for the Education and...  
...Instruction of the Deaf, &c. New York, May 12, 1837.

This philanthropic institution has extended its ad-...  
...vantages the past year to 133 pupils. Of these 21...  
...are supported by their friends, one by himself, 3...  
...by the Asylum, and the remainder by the Legislatures...  
...of Maine, (11) New Hampshire, (15) Vermont, (14)...  
...Massachusetts, (41) Connecticut, (13) South Caro-...  
...lina, (5) Georgia, (9).

The instruction of the Asylum is committed to Mr...  
...Lewis Weld, Principal, and nine assistants. Its re-...  
...ceipts and expenditures, somewhat exceed \$34,000.

The term of instruction has hitherto been four years...  
...The Board have resolved that it ought henceforth to...  
...be five years, the lowest limit assigned by all similar...  
...institutions in this country, except that of Kentucky;...  
...while many of the institutions in Europe extend it to...  
...six, eight or nine years.

The manual labor department proves a source of...  
...great improvement to the pupils. The avails of the...  
...work performed have paid the expenses of stock, su-...  
...pervision and instruction, and left a balance of about...  
...\$1500 in favor of the Asylum. Beside this, it facili-...  
...tates the management of the pupils; exercises their...  
...ingenuity; develops their bodily powers; operates...  
...favorably on their health and advancement in study;...  
...gives them confidence in their own resources; en-...  
...courages proper feelings of independence, and often...  
...leads to plans of usefulness, toward parents, friends...  
...and community.

The Report furnishes a particular and very satis-...  
...factory account of Julia Bruce, the unfortunate girl who...  
...in addition to the privation of hearing and speech, is...  
...also deprived of sight; and of two other similar cases.

The whole document is highly interesting, as a de-...  
...velopment of God's mysterious Providence, and man's...  
...high duty toward his afflicted fellow man. S.

BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.—The 27th number of this...  
...publication will be issued to-morrow, July 1st, by...  
...G. O. & N. Newman, New York, Perkins, & Mar-...  
...vin and Crocker & Brewster, Boston.

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...town, Charge, by Mr. Bigelow, of Walpole; Address...  
...to the Church and Society, by Mr. Duffee, of South...  
...Dorham. Con. Prayer, by Mr. Smith, of Sherburne.

Societies; but it is a pleasing fact, that the Spirit of...  
...Mediation is abroad; that difficulties between France...  
...and Switzerland have been adjusted by the interven-...  
...tion of the King of Great Britain; and that Russia...  
...has sent her diplomatists to England, to enquire...  
...whether a way cannot be found out to prevent the fur-...  
...ther effusion of blood in Spain.

The Bureau of the Society is removed to Boston;...  
...and a corresponding change of officers has been made.

The funds of the Society have been increased be-...  
...yond any former year, notwithstanding the failure...  
...of some pledges of \$100 each, and many of a smaller...  
...amount through the pressure of the times. Funds...  
...were wanted to put a peace tract in every man's house...  
...through the country, once a year; to support agents...  
...who shall preach at least once a year in every pulpit...  
...of the land; and ultimately to send out clergymen...  
...and laymen to address the churches and public in...  
...Europe. This ought to be done, and can be done, and...  
...will be done, whenever the Christian public shall...  
...awake to the magnitude of the object, and put forth...  
...its energies. S.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.  
...Accession to self-denying effort, is another defici-...  
...ency, which greatly diminishes a teacher's influence...  
...over his class. The time occupied in giving instruc-...  
...tion, on the Sabbath, is, in general, barely sufficient...  
...to attend to the lesson. If the teacher never sees his...  
...scholars at any other time, he cannot gain access to...  
...their hearts individually. Yet, if he would be emi-...  
...nently successful, he must enter into their feelings...  
...become acquainted with their peculiarities, and so ven-...  
...turedly secure their confidence, that they will disclo-...  
...se to him all their hearts, so far as regards their per-...  
...sonal feelings, on the subject of religion. To accomplish...  
...this, he must visit them, and converse and pray with...  
...each one by himself; and he must persevere in this...  
...course, till he has accomplished his object. But such...  
...a course of duty requires so much sacrifice of time...  
...and so much moral courage, that few teachers can...  
...be found, who thoroughly carry it out. Yet, no one...  
...need wonder at his want of success, who neglects this...  
...kind of effort.

Resting satisfied with indirect efforts, is also an-...  
...other great practical defect. What farmer would...  
...ever expect a crop, by spending his whole time in...  
...improving his farm, preparing the soil, preventing the...  
...growth of weeds, and securing the best seed, without...  
...ever actually putting his seed in the ground? Or...  
...what builder would employ his whole energies in pre-...  
...paring materials, leveling his foundations, and enclos-...  
...ing his grounds? Yet, might they as well expect...  
...success, as that we should expect to succeed in the...  
...conversion of souls, by the mere indirect efforts of...  
...general influence, and abstract truth. There must be...  
...a directness and point to our instructions and con-...  
...versations, if we would reach the conscience and the...  
...heart.

...Azel of thorough preparation, is another great...  
...and prevailing deficiency, on the part of teachers. To...  
...be able to impart instruction; or to lead other...  
...minds to the perception of truth, our own minds must...  
...be disciplined by vigorous exercise, and we must be-...  
...come thoroughly acquainted with the subjects we at-...  
...tempt to teach. This must be understood as indis-...  
...pensable, in all cases. But, on this subject, we in-...  
...tend to speak more at large hereafter. There is an-...  
...other kind of preparation, on which we would dwell...  
...especially, at the present time. We mean that which...  
...is acquired by practical meditation, and earnest pray-...  
...er, over the truth contained in the lesson. It is this...  
...that the soul becomes deeply interested, and brought...  
...into communion with the truth, so that it appears a...  
...living reality to the eye of faith. If we would be...  
...instrumental in making an impression of spiritual truths...  
...upon the minds of others, we must be spiritually...  
...minded ourselves. We cannot transfer an impres-...  
...sion, which does not exist in our own minds. The...  
...teacher, therefore, who goes before his class, without...  
...feeling a deep impression of the truth he is to com-...  
...municate, upon his own soul, cannot expect success.

...Their conversion, so far as his influence is concerned...  
...would be a miracle.

A NATIONAL GIFT.  
...The enterprising Executive Committee of the...  
...American Temperance Union are preparing a docu-...  
...ment, embracing all the prominent and well estab-...  
...lished facts, sustained by eight years experience in...  
...this country in relation to the temperance cause. This...  
...is especially designed for circulation in Great Brit-...  
...tain. The emigrants from that country are the prin-...  
...cipal contributors to the ranks of the intemperate in...  
...the United States. They are pouring in upon us at...  
...the rate of 100,000 per year, and in most cases un-...  
...affected by the temperance reform, as they have been...  
...ignorant respecting it till their arrival. The vendors...  
...of all tribes of alcoholic stimulants in this country...  
...find their principal customers among this class, and...  
...from this class therefore, are the ranks of drunken-...  
...ness filled. To give greater power to the temperance...  
...reform in England, is therefore, to increase it here.

Hence the project of the work in question. It is...  
...proposed to place a copy of it in every family in Great...  
...Britain, amounting to about four millions. The Brit-...  
...ish government have signified it shall be received...  
...free of duty. An appeal is made to the liberality of...  
...the friends of Temperance in America in behalf of...  
...this object. Donations will be received by any mem-...  
...ber of the Executive Committee, one of whom is...  
...John Tappan, Esq. of Boston.

As England is making most profuse donations of...  
...her property to this country, we think the present of...  
...the document in question would be a very kind way of...  
...returning good for evil; especially as the value of...  
...her gifts to us is likely to be so much increased by...  
...such generosity. We cordially commend the mea-...  
...sure to all the friends of temperance and humanity.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.  
...The plan of dispensing with ancient stores on board...  
...steamboats on the Mississippi works well. This is...  
...seen in the fact that numbers have expressed a wil-...  
...lingness to pay advanced rates for freight and passage...  
...in temperance boats, rather than trust their lives and...  
...property on board of rum-selling boats. Nine tenths...  
...of the horrible disasters which have occurred on that...  
...river are justly attributed in part, or entirely to the...  
...influence of rum.

A South Western Temperance Convention was held...  
...at Natchez on the 15th of April. Among other im-...  
...portant and spirited resolutions, "It was resolved, That...  
...it is the sense of this Convention that total absten-...  
...tence from all that can intoxicate, as a beverage, is...  
...the only safe and philosophical ground in relation...  
...to Temperance," &c. Another Convention is to be...  
...held at New Orleans, 18th Jan. 1838.

The young men of New Hampshire are coming up...  
...nobly to the aid of the Temperance cause. A mem-...  
...orial to the Legislature of that State has been pre-...  
...pared, praying for the passage of an act declaring the...  
...unlawfulness of selling ardent spirit and wines, in...  
...towns which instruct their selectmen not to grant li-...  
...censes for this purpose.

The Temperance Reformation is proceeding in...  
...Wales, with the most gratifying success. Great mul-...  
...titudes of the laborers in the quarries in that king-...  
...dom, are heartily entering into it, and we are experi-...  
...encing its beneficial effects.

A recent letter from a British officer in India in-...  
...forms us that Temperance Societies are springing up...  
...at almost every station. Many commanding officers...  
...of regiments have set a noble example, and are using...  
...vigorous efforts to suppress intemperance. Their ex-...  
...ercises, however, are greatly hindered by that mar-...  
...k of wretched policy, the serving out of two dram...  
...per day, as a part of each soldier's ration. The...  
...writings of Dr. Beecher have accomplished great good...  
...in the temperance cause in India. Some of them have...  
...been reprinted there.

The Permanent Documents of the American Tem-...  
...perance Society have been translated into the French...  
...German, Dutch, and Swedish languages, and are now...  
...beginning to be extensively circulated in Europe. H.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.  
...Twenty First Report of the Directors of the American...  
...Asylum for the Deaf, for the Education and...  
...Instruction of the Deaf, &c. New York, May 12, 1837.

This philanthropic institution has extended its ad-...  
...vantages the past year to 133 pupils. Of these 21...  
...are supported by their friends, one by himself, 3...  
...by the Asylum, and the remainder by the Legislatures...  
...of Maine, (11) New Hampshire, (15) Vermont, (14)...  
...Massachusetts, (41) Connecticut, (13) South Caro-...  
...lina, (5) Georgia, (9).

The instruction of the Asylum is committed to Mr...  
...Lewis Weld, Principal, and nine assistants. Its re-...  
...ceipts and expenditures, somewhat exceed \$34,000.

The term of instruction has hitherto been four years...  
...The Board have resolved that it ought henceforth to...  
...be five years, the lowest limit assigned by all similar...  
...institutions in this country, except that of Kentucky;...  
...while many of the institutions in Europe extend it to...  
...six, eight or nine years.

The manual labor department proves a source of...  
...great improvement to the pupils. The avails of the...  
...work performed have paid the expenses of stock, su-...  
...pervision and instruction, and left a balance of about...  
...\$1500 in favor of the Asylum. Beside this, it facili-...  
...tates the management of the pupils; exercises their...  
...ingenuity; develops their bodily powers; operates...  
...favorably on their health and advancement in study;...  
...gives them confidence in their own resources; en-...  
...courages proper feelings of independence, and often...  
...leads to plans of usefulness, toward parents, friends...  
...and community.

The Report furnishes a particular and very satis-...  
...factory account of Julia Bruce, the unfortunate girl who...  
...in addition to the privation of hearing and speech, is...  
...also deprived of sight; and of two other similar cases.

The whole document is highly interesting, as a de-...  
...velopment of God's mysterious Providence, and man's...  
...high duty toward his afflicted fellow man. S.

BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.—The 27th number of this...  
...publication will be issued to-morrow, July 1st, by...  
...G. O. & N. Newman, New York, Perkins, & Mar-...  
...vin and Crocker & Brewster, Boston.

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...to the Church and Society, by Mr. Duffee, of South...  
...Dorham. Con. Prayer, by Mr. Smith, of Sherburne.

Societies; but it is a pleasing fact, that the Spirit of...  
...Mediation is abroad; that difficulties between France...  
...and Switzerland have been adjusted by the interven-...  
...tion of the King of Great



